Established in 2008

"बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ"

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur

NAAC Accredited | UGC Approved | Recognized by Statutory Councils

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING LAW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO DISTRICT HANUMANGARH

Submitted by

RAMESH KUMAR

Enrollment No :

JVR-II/22/11010

Under the Guidance of

DR. MEGHA ACHARYA

Department of Law

Faculty of Law & Management

A Synopsis

Proposal Submitted in

fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

(LAW)

Estd. in 2008

''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur

NAAC Accredited | UGC Approved | Recognized by Statutory Councils

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING LAW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO DISTRICT HANUMANGARH

Submitted by

RAMESH KUMAR

Enrollment No :

JVR-lI/22/11010

Under the Guidance of

DR. MEGHA ACHARYA

Department of Law

Faculty of Law & Management

A Synopsis

Proposal Submitted in

fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

(LAW)

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

INDEX

INTRODUCTION	03
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	08
PROBLEM STATMENT	14
OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	14
HYPOTHESIS	14
SCOPE OF STUDY	15
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	15
ANALYSIS OF DATA	17
EXPECTED OUTCOMES	17
BIBLIOGRAPHY	18

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

INTRODUCTION

The use of illicit substances is not a novel occurrence. It has a vast history that dates back thousands of years and is shrouded in mythology. Because of their enjoyable and soothing effects, the substances have been taken or abused by the majority of groups in society since the beginning of time for the purpose of furthering religious practices or simply extending the duration of physical activity in the face of hunger or other challenges. But the overuse of drugs and the trafficking of them has presented a significant challenge in the present day, and it is currently the most dangerous problem that mankind must contend with on a global scale. The overuse of drugs and the trafficking of drugs is an issue that almost every region of the world is experiencing. It has developed into a cancer and has rendered a significant segment of society helpless. It has overcome not just the boundaries between countries, but also those between castes, creeds, colors, sexes, and religions. Not only is there the issue of the unlawful trade of drugs, commonly known as drug trafficking, but there is also a growth in the use of these substances at an alarming pace, which is a source of great worry. Both of these issues should be taken very seriously. The intake of drugs has resulted in the destruction of human lives around the globe, as well as the dissolution of families and the modification of the organizational framework of society.

The problem of illegal drugs can be broken down into three distinct subsets: first, those illegal substances that are either produced or processed from natural plant products such as the opium poppy: opium, morphine, and heroin; second, those illegal substances that are produced synthetically, such as amphetamine; and third, those psychoactive pharmaceutical drugs that become illegal as a result of being diverted from licit uses or purposes. The focus of the current investigation is mostly on the first category, with some attention paid to the second category as well. The third category is not taken into consideration in this article not because there is a lack of information on it, but rather because the economic and social impact of it is very dissimilar to that of the other two categories.

Drug Trafficking

According to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, "Drug trafficking is a global illegal trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of substances that are subject to drug prohibition laws." This definition can be found in the document "Drug Trafficking: A Global Illicit Trade." There is a wide range of substances that go under the category of drugs, but cannabis is the one that has the highest prevalence of usage anywhere in the globe. Cocaine, opiates, and amphetamine-type substances, or ATS, are the narcotics that have the second highest demand and are the most often trafficked.

In addition to these, there exist synthetic pharmaceuticals, which are also known as designer drugs. These drugs are structural and functional analogues of restricted substances, and their effects on the body and mind are comparable to or even greater than those of the controlled substances. Methadone, gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, mephedrone, Rohypnol, and other similar substances are included in this category. Emerging drugs on the market include new psychoactive

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

substances such as synthetic cathinones, synthetic cannabinoids, drugs in the N-methoxybenzyal (NBOMes) group, and others. These drugs are not regulated by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs from 1961 or the Convention on Psychotropic Substances from 1971.

In 2014, this type of international organized crime was responsible for between 426 and 652 billion dollars worldwide. "approximately 269 million people worldwide, which is approximately 5.3 percent of the global population aged 15-64 years, used drugs in 2018," said the World drug report 2020. Different regions of the world are responsible for the cultivation and production of these substances, which might take place either legally or illegally. For therapeutic uses, there is some manufacturing that is legal but it is done in very small quantities and it is controlled by the relevant government. However, a large quantity of illicit substances are created both naturally and synthetically, and then supplied via a number of different channels.

Distribution and illicit trafficking

The distribution of illegal drugs is the most important link in the network that connects their manufacture and use. It is also by far the most lucrative step in the process, from the cultivation and processing of the illegal substance until the point where it is consumed by the user for the first time. There appears to be some leaking along the multiple pathways that illegal drug commerce flows over, in part because traffickers have a tendency to pay middlemen in kind. This is one of the many reasons why there is spillage. As a direct consequence of increased drug trafficking, some nations that serve as transit points along these routes are experiencing rising rates of drug usage and consumption.

Opium has also been used for socio-cultural reasons in many regions of the nation; however, its usage for medical purposes is far more common than its use for cultural purposes. One example of this can be observed among the Rajputs in the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat. In addition to having deep historical and cultural roots, the use of substances that might lead to dependency is widespread in India. It wasn't until close to the end of the nineteenth century that researchers recognized people in specific regions of the states of Bengal and Bihar were using cocaine for the euphoric benefits it provided. The practice quickly spread to other significant urban centers, including Calcutta. It would appear that the practice has gone all the way up the main train routes into northern India.

The term "narcotic" has been largely replaced in recent medical literature by the terms opiate (a preparation of opium or compounds derived from opium) and opioid (a non-opium compound with a mechanism of action similar to that of opium). This was done to avoid confusion caused by various contradictory definitions and to reflect more accurately the medical uses and mechanisms of action of this class of drugs. The inclination of researchers to utilize solely opioid even in situations when opiate would be technically accurate is contributing to the additional uniformity of usage that is being established.

Consumption

There is very little information that can be relied on that is accessible on a global scale

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

on the amount of usage of illegal drugs. Studies conducted at the local level are typically the most reliable when it comes to determining the incidence, prevalence, and frequency of illegal drug use. They are extremely uncommon on the national level, and on the worldwide scale, they are still in the formative stages of development. This is largely owing to the fact that national systems for calculating consumption are somewhat different from one another, and as a result, the findings are not always comparable with one another.

Despite this, it is still feasible to make some broad assessments. Since the 1970s, there has been a significant growth in the use of illegal drugs all over the world, and this rising trend, while advancing at a somewhat slower speed, is expected to continue for some time. Since 1992, there has been a general upward trend in the use of illegal drugs in the United States, which, in contrast to the pattern seen elsewhere in the world, fell from the high levels seen in the 1980s. In the 1990s, usage rose in many regions of the world, including Africa, a significant portion of Asia, Latin America, and western Europe. Eastern Europe and the nations that make up the Commonwealth of Independent States were among those places. It appears that the use of illegal substances is transitioning from the position of a demand problem in developed nations to that of a phenomena that will soon be experienced all across the world.

The traditional divide between nations that supply goods and those that buy them is becoming increasingly blurry. In developing countries that previously produced illegal drugs but did not typically consume them, there has been an increase in domestic consumption of these drugs, most frequently of modern drugs rather than traditional ones. For example, the consumption of bazuco in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru; heroin in Myanmar, Pakistan, and Thailand; methamphetamine in Far-East and South-East Asian countries; fenetylline in several countries on the Arabian peninsula; and methaqualone in several countries in southern Africa has increased.

In spite of this, it appears that the United States is still the country that uses the most illegal drugs overall. In 1995, out of a total population of 260 million people, there were around 12.8 million people who were classified as current drug abusers. This means that they had used drugs at least once in the previous month. Abuse of drugs is a problem that affects 6.1% of adults and adolescents aged 12 and older in the United States. It is estimated that 3.6 million people in the United States have serious issues with drugs and require the assistance of professional drug treatment programs.24 25.9 million persons, or 12.4% of the population aged 12 and older, reported having used illegal substances at least once in the calendar year leading up to the poll in 1994. This was a significant increase from the previous year's figure of 11.7 million people. Not only are these numbers high when seen in absolute terms, but they are also high when compared to the prevalence rates that have been recorded in the vast majority of other regions of the world. Only a few nations, such as Australia and Brazil, claim somewhat higher prevalence rates, which is mostly attributable to a more pervasive use of cannabis.

The threat from drug trafficking

The previous year saw a rise in the total number of fatalities in this country that may be

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

attributed to the usage of drugs. The most recent official statistics, which are for 2016, found that drug abuse was responsible for 2,593 fatalities in the UK. This increase has been aided in part by more recently developed synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl.

The amount of opium produced in Afghanistan and the amount of cocaine produced in Colombia have both reached historic highs. This rise in production has the additional impact of a high degree of drug purity at the street level as a result of the decreased necessity for criminals to utilize cutting agents; nonetheless, this comes with its own unique set of risks. While the quantity of chemicals entering the nation that are required for amphetamine manufacturing is increasing, street prices are falling, which again indicates that there is an increase in availability. There is evidence to suggest that the use of crack cocaine, which is a specific driver of violence, is increasing in England and Wales, although demand remains strong for all common forms of drugs.

At every level of the manufacturing and delivery of class A narcotics, there is tremendous rivalry between opposing organized criminal organizations, which can frequently result in lethal violence. There is also corruption at every level of the supply chain for drugs, including the employment of unscrupulous port and airport authorities as intermediaries in the transaction.

Typically, organized crime organizations that are involved in drug trafficking are also involved in a wide variety of other criminal behavior, and the revenues from the sale of illicit narcotics are used to finance many other types of criminal activity, such as the purchase of illegal weaponry and the funding of terrorism.

Factors Affect Drug Trafficking

- Illicit money transactions and financial activities.
- Illicitly obtained guns.
- Criminal activity related to organized immigration.
- The production of forged legal paperwork.
- Slavery in its modern form and the trafficking of people **Laws Relating to Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in India** Article 47 of the Constitution of India

It is said in this article that it is the responsibility of the state to: Raise the level of nutrition and standards of life of the people;

The primary obligation is improvement in public health facilities, etc.;

Regulate and outlaw the use of any psychoactive and illegal substances that are hazardous to one's health.

Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, often known as the NDPS act, is widely regarded as the most important piece of drug control law on the Indian subcontinent. The Opium Acts of 1857 and 1878, as well as the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930, were

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

superseded by the New Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS Act), which entered into force on November 14, 1985. Because India is a signatory to a number of international conventions, including the Convention on Narcotic Drugs from 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances from 1971, the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances from 1988, and the Transnational Crime Convention from 2000, this act was enacted in consideration of those treaties. India also revised the NDPS statute in 1989, 2001, and 2014, doing so while keeping in mind these norms, as well as the international and local settings and criminal activities.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act of 1985 provides an in-depth explanation of three distinct categories of narcotic drugs. These include cannabis and its derivatives, opium and its derivatives, and cocaine and its derivatives. Some of the characteristics of the act are as follows:

- The creation of courts with specific jurisdictions
- Knowledge of the commission of any offense
- Procedural protections, such as detailed reporting in the event of an arrest or seizure report, an appropriate punchanama, and so on.
- According to the NDPS legislation, the use of the drug as well as the possession of the drug is considered to be an infraction. The statute also deems crimes involving drugs to be heinous, and a perpetrator may even be sentenced to death, as the punishment or penalty depends on the amount of drugs the criminal possesses.
- The specific statute also specifies the process that must be followed in order to place a person under arrest in the event that they are found guilty of violating the aforementioned act.
- The legislation gives both the central government and the state governments the right to formulate restrictions based on the usage of illegal drugs. The Central government has the jurisdiction to make regulations for substance misuse in accordance with Sections 9 and 76 of the constitution, and the individual state governments have the ability to make rules in accordance with Sections 10 and 78 of the constitution.

Drug Trafficking: Indian Perspective

India is a large country with land borders that are over 15,000 kilometers long and a coastline that is over 7,000 kilometers long. It is surrounded on both the east and the west by two regions that are internationally recognized as major sources of illegal opiates. These regions are South West Asia (Afghanistan and Pakistan) and South East Asia (Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand). It is common knowledge that India is a significant producer of narcotics on the global stage. (Paul and Rao, 2002). The heroin traffic that originates in Afghanistan passes via both India and Pakistan on its way to other countries across the world. The argument that India is attempting to make is that drug traffickers have an easier time bringing

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

their wares into India because Pakistan offers an easy way for them to do so. Opium that is brought in illegally from neighboring countries is estimated to be apprehended by Indian police at a rate of at least 2,000 kg per year, on average. And the number is anticipated to be somewhat higher given that a sizeable portion is frequently overlooked (Nanjapa, 2011).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ketan Patil (2015) Distribution of illegal drugs and other substances that are against the law according to narcotics laws and other related statutes is an example of the global phenomenon known as drug trafficking. It encompasses the activities of cultivating, manufacturing, distributing, and selling banned narcotics. The use of drugs in Indian society, particularly among members of the younger generation, has grown over the course of the last decade and is expected to continue to rise. This has both obvious and subtle repercussions for the country's economic development in the years to come. The subject of illegal drug trafficking in India is examined in this article. Topics covered include how drugs enter the nation through its borders as well as the many types of narcotics that are found in India. In addition to this, it explored how the investigation of cases involving drugs might be enhanced by employing various strategies to limit the illegal trade of narcotics.

Dr. Janaki M C (2018) Drugs and issues relating to drugs are one of the primary focuses of study done all over the world; yet, drug trafficking is not a straightforward occurrence. The problem has spread its tentacles over several geographical regions, and the current state of the drug trade in India can be partly due to the interaction of a number of different external and internal elements. It was found that the State Police Agency is the major stake holder in seizing and arresting the persons involved in drug trafficking, ganja is the most commonly encountered drug in India, and the drug-related problem will only be under control when there is a stringent law and punishment for it. The present study is an analytical study that is completely dependent upon the secondary data that were available.

Ikenna Daniel Molobe(2017) The purpose of this study was to investigate the frequency of drug usage as well as drug trafficking among Nigerian migrants who had been detained in Libya and then returned to Nigeria after completing their journey over the Mediterranean irregular migration route. According to the findings of the study, respondents' drug usage was caused by either the frustration and pain associated with migrating or compulsion. The findings of this study indicated a significant frequency of drug usage among those who entered the country illegally. There are a number of variables that lead to drug use among the migrant community. Some of these causes include the experience of movement, as well as dissatisfaction and trauma. According to the findings of the study, some of the migrants who were involved in illegal drug trafficking did so in order to make money for their own survival, while others were forced into the industry. The data indicate that there is a significant frequency of drug use among irregular migrants, which draws attention to the critical consequences for public health and social security. At the same time, the existence of drug trafficking among migrants argues for the necessity of social reintegration.

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

Jeeva Niriella(2017) The administration of justice has a significant part to play in the fight against the consumption of illicit drugs as well as their distribution. Drug offenders in Sri Lanka face severe sentences according to both the country's national policy and its legal system. However, the growing number of people who are sentenced to prison for drug offenses and the high rate of recidivism among these individuals demonstrates that the existing policies, laws, and their implementation are not adequate to eradicate the issue. As a result, it is essential to conduct a comprehensive review of the current drug policy in order to provide innovative solutions to the issue.

Endeh Suhartini(2019) This study employs a method known as the juridical normative approach, which involves doing an examination of various legal theories, conceptions, and principles, as well as preexisting norms and regulations. In addition to this, it utilizes an empirical method as a supporting research in order to get more factual data. In conclusion, the illegal trafficking of drugs has developed into not only a social problem on a national and worldwide scale, but also a legal one in society. Rules and regulations are one of the needed legal measures that must be taken in order to prevent and solve the problem of drug trafficking in Indonesia. These legal actions are required to be taken. In Indonesia, the prevention and elimination of drug trafficking are made possible, in part, by Law Number 35 of 2009 Concerning Drugs. This law was passed in 2009. All members of the family, the community, and the government ought to lend their support to the research limitation that centers on the promotion and prevention of the use of drugs. Drugs present a global and national problem that is challenging to solve due to the fact that their distribution networks are covert and call for the use of specialized knowledge and, where applicable, the coordination of efforts at the national, regional, and international levels in order to eliminate drug trafficking as rapidly as possible.

Merrill Charles Singer (2018) This article investigates the enormous health and social impact that both legal and illegal drugs have on international development efforts. It does so by situating international development work within the framework of globalism and global capitalism in the industry of drugs. This takes on a topic that is typically disregarded in the development discussion and is not greatly addressed in the current international development standard, the Millennium Development Goals, despite the fact that it is one that sets severe limits on the capacity of developing nations to accomplish progress in their situation. The contribution that the legal and illegal drug trade makes to a set of barriers to development, including: (1) interpersonal crime and community violence; (2) the corruption of public servants and the disintegration of social institutions; (3) the emergence of new or enhanced health problems; (4) the lowering of worker productivity; (5) the ensnaring of youth is at the root of the relationship between psychotropic or "mind/mood altering" drugs and sustainable development. The need of developing novel strategies to lessen the negative impact that medications have on the development process is emphasized in this research.

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

Salawati Mat Basir(2019) The member nations of the ECO are among of the largest producers of opium and heroin in the world, and all of the trafficking routes that are used to get illegal narcotics to the rest of the globe travel via the countries that are part of the ECO. On the other hand, a significant number of rebel organizations are actively involved in the trafficking of illegal drugs. The primary purpose of ECO is to promote economic growth in its territory; nevertheless, directly unproductive profit-seeking activities, such as drug trafficking and insurgency, provide a significant obstacle to the achievement of this objective. The purpose of this study is to analyze the association between drug trafficking and insurgency in the ECO area and to determine the causes for this connection so that measures may be taken to address this issue. There are a number of hypotheses that have been put forward in an effort to explain the connection between illegal drug trade and insurgency. In general, it appears that it is not rational to bring together organized crime groups, who engage in drug trafficking, and terrorist groups in the ECO region. This is because the former do drug trafficking. Despite the fact that they have certain similarities, their primary goals and methods of functioning are very different from one another.

Huan Gao .(2019) Opium has been cultivated for a very long time in Asia, which is both the largest and most populous continent in the world. Afghanistan and Myanmar, the world's two greatest producers of opium and heroin, are both located on the African continent. Additionally, Asia is the region that produces the most cannabis worldwide. Asia, and more especially Southeast Asia, is currently the greatest producer of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) in the world. This is the result of decades of cultural shifts around drug usage. The fact that illegal narcotics manufactured in Asia are either consumed inside the area or transported to other continents poses enormous social, political, and legal implications not just for Asia but also for the rest of the world. This chapter's objectives are to provide a succinct historical background and current statistics for drug production, trafficking, and consumption in Asia; to discuss the responses that the criminal justice system has taken as a direct result; and to evaluate the efficacy of ongoing anti-drug policies in selected countries.

N.N. Vohra (2016) On July 9, 1993, a committee was established with the purpose of investigating the role that ethics and morals play in political life. According to the findings of this committee's report, purported mafia syndicates and organizations had ties to political figures and members of the bureaucracy, and these individuals were reportedly protecting the syndicates and organizations. The proposals made by the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation (1986), the Director of the Intelligence Bureau, the Central Board of Direct Taxes Narcotic Control Bureau, and the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau were taken into consideration by this Committee. It brought to light the rapid spread and growth of criminal gangs, armed senas, drug mafias, smuggling gangs, drug peddlers, and economic lobbies in the country. These groups had, over the course of many years, developed an extensive network of contacts with bureaucrats and government functionaries at the local levels, politicians, media persons, and strategically located individuals in the non-State sector. This was highlighted in the report. In light of the suggestions indicated above, the committee came to the conclusion

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

that the criminal justice system was woefully inadequate, that politicians and senior officers put undue pressure on field officers, that there was a lack of help and cooperation across departments, and that there were officers on the force who lacked proper training.

Bagley Bruce (2014) has provided an explanation of the important current developments that have been characterizing the development of illegal drug trafficking as well as organized crime. In addition to recognizing the major characteristics that are characteristic of the continuous change of the drug trade and the organized criminal organizations, the author of the study discussed in his essay the issue of the expanding globalization of drug use, as well as the deficiencies or failures of United States domestic drug and crime control laws. In addition to this, the article discussed the rise in support for harm reduction, decriminalization, and the modification of legislative policy.

Robert G Caldwell , (2017) the features of organized crime were highlighted in the passage. He made the observation that organized crime is a group of criminals who work together for the aim of committing crimes for financial gain; this relationship might be ongoing or it can be temporary. The criminal business receives funding in the form of capital thanks to the efforts of a centralized authority; The specialization of roles, delegation of duties and responsibilities, and division of labor are also essential components of organized crime; They were expanding their market in order to make more money, therefore now organized criminals are looking to expand their operations outside of their country's boundaries in order to ensure that they have monopoly over the whole region in which they are active. The use of violence to remove competitors, the employment of illegal force to get their task done, and other forms of coercion are also specific features of organized criminals that the author noted.

Denny F. Pace and Jimmie C.(2016) Styles, as a source of expert information on the subject of organized crime, are provided. They have gone into every last nitty-gritty aspect of organized crime, including its roots and the factors that contributed to its expansion, the ignorance of the public and the administration, how the organizations operate, and so on. They exerted genuine efforts in order to get a grasp of the notion of organized criminal activity.

Badrul Hassan, (2016) The work that has been completed is submitted to the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies. Before India attained its independence in 1922, the research that was carried out as part of this project was carried out. The author said in his study that there are a variety of addictive behaviors that an individual picked up from the outside environment. The historical viewpoint on opium and other addictive materials was presented in the beginning stages of the work. The paper further claims that opium and liquor had been the primary source of revenue for the British enterprises. The completion of this task enables me to write the historical section on drug trafficking.

A.R. Neligan (2016) A researcher has to have a strong understanding of the past in order to have solid information in the topic of opium commerce and the genesis of opium. The work that was done by A.R. Neligan in his book is beneficial in offering support to the researcher in

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

getting knowledge concerning the history of opium from the earliest ages in Europe, Persia, India, and the nations in the far East. This information may be found. This book is helpful for gaining a better grasp regarding the cultivation and collecting of opium as well as comparing the usage and abuse of opium in modern times with that of the earliest ages. Author has also described the International control of the traffic in opium and other drugs of addiction, which is beneficial in aiding the current study effort to write transnational organized crime (especially drug trafficking) and the law. Author has also explained the International control of the traffic in opium and other drugs of addiction.

Prafullah Padhya,(2014) a member of the police force who later became a professor of criminology and criminal justice at a university. He served as a historical precedent for the concept of organized crime. In addition, he had proposed several forms of laws and coercive methods to limit and control organized crime, after conducting an analysis of the various magnitudes of organized crime and the effects that these crimes had on the society.

Guizado and Restrepo (2017) emphasized the significance of the function that the intermediates played in the process of drug trafficking. They divided the intermediaries into two categories based on their activities. On the one hand, they were "chichipatos," who are tiny and intermediate purchasers who corner the local market when prices are low. On the other side, they took advantage of the substantial profit margins enjoyed by major middlemen. On the other hand, they were the major middlemen who dealt with significant sums of money; they were the primary purchasers of opium and suppliers of the chemicals and precursors.

May and Hough (2016) a definition of each term was provided for dealer and seller. These two phrases are frequently used synonymously. They claim that because of the way the market is set up, a drug dealer or salesperson will sell their wares to a "runner" and will have very little interaction with actual customers. In areas of the market that are highly fragmented, dealers and other merchants will almost always offer their wares directly to customers. In every instance, dealers and sellers will have a fundamental comprehension of how retail markets function.

Williams (2017) It was stated that brightness and dazzle are the primary factors that drive youths into the business of selling drugs. This is in addition to the fact that youngsters seek jobs.

Chin (2007) The research was carried out on incarcerated individuals, and the results showed that the average age of the prison subjects was 35.5 years old, while the median and mode values both came in at 34 years old. The poll found that the majority of detainees had not yet reached the age of 40. They also discovered that ladies were a little bit older than men, with an average age of 37.29 years, whilst males had an average age of 33.56 years.

Hales and Hobbs (2010) It was discovered that individuals of a younger age (13 or 14) were utilized for the delivery of medicines once a transaction had been agreed upon. They also mentioned in their report that the retail selling activity is carried out by young males in the middle to late stages of their teen years, and that drugs are supplied and cash is collected by youngsters who are less than 15 years old. This indicates that young people under the age of 15 operate the street level dealing in their estate.

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

Adalfet. al. (2017) mentioned in his piece on the role that young people play in the distribution of illegal drugs. Underage people have the potential to be actively involved in the manufacture, distribution, trafficking, and use of illicit narcotics. Young children who were under the age of 12 were introduced to the world of drugs by adults or older juvenile criminals.

Okundaye et. al. There was a lot of evidence that suggested that young teenagers were the chosen category of victims for drug trafficking. According to the findings, between 7 and 10 percent of children aged 9 to 15 were involved in the illegal trafficking of drugs. They also discovered that young teenagers were often considered as more advantageous for employment as drug traffickers due to the fact that they worked for lesser salaries and, even if they were arrested, they were returned promptly to the community. This was another finding that they made.

Herber (2019) He noted in his essay that most people involved in major drug criminality, such as drug smuggling, were guys in their thirties. he said this was a common occurrence.

The author also pointed out that in one study that was carried out among prisoners and indicated that the average age was 34 years and that there was no noteworthy difference in the age of male and female member of the group, the author noted that the average age was 34 years. The major population had a range of ages, with the youngest being 17 years old and the oldest being 62 years old..

Prafullah Padhya(2016) Formerly a member of the police force, later became a professor of criminology and criminal justice at a university. He offered background information on the history of organized crime. In addition to this, he had proposed several forms of laws and coercive methods to limit and control organized crime after conducting an analysis of the various magnitudes of organized crime and the effects that these crimes had on society.

F. Lamond Tullis (2015)focused on the patterns of production and consumption; tactics and organizations employed in drug trafficking; drug law enforcement; demand reduction strategies; and innovative recommendations to reduce demand, supply, drug-related crime, and the spread of AIDS. The topic of debate highlights the fact that worldwide drug trafficking has developed into highly organized, global economic exchanges over the course of the past 15 years, which have resulted in the employment of hundreds of thousands of people and the generation of tens of billions of dollars yearly. There were significant repercussions on both the political and economical fronts. The book demonstrated that the only evident and certain remedies lie in the lowering of demand and the readiness of countries that are currently net consumers to aid countries that are currently net producers in the process of reconstructing their economies, their society, and their politics on the basis of acceptable international transactions.

Kim A Wagner,(2015) the author's published research work is of great use in eliciting the study on the act of thugee. Work provides both a refreshing and nutritious perspective on a wide variety of themes pertaining to thugee in general, even when addressing a single act of thugee and focused on a particular region. The work that the author has done and the things that he has accomplished are beneficial to illuminating the complete field of thugee.

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- In today's world, the problem of drug trafficking and the roots of organized crime have grown so deeply ingrained that practically every nation is taking the issue of drug trafficking extremely seriously.
- Even during this positive era, there were some unintended consequences. Typically, urbanization, industrialization, and modernity are blamed for sowing the seeds of numerous crimes and organized criminal activities (especially the trafficking of narcotics). This is because these processes distribute seeds of potential criminality.
- The implementation of the prohibition regime coincides closely with the beginning of criminal activity by organized crime groups.
- In addition to the legitimate governments that are present in each territory, organized criminals also have their own unlawful governments that they rule in those regions.
- A socio-political system that is in disrepair will always make the situation of law and order in the society worse.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The particular goals of this research are as follows:

- To get an understanding of the patterns of drug trafficking in the Hanumangarh area of Rajasthan.
- To investigate the role that drug traffickers play in the industry, as well as their operating tactics, infrastructural facilities, mode of operation, and the locations to which they transport narcotics.
- To do research on the pathways used by the traffickers.
- To propose corrective actions with the goal of lowering the amount of drug trafficking
- To conduct research on the national and special local legislations and court decisions pertaining to the suppression of organized crime with particular emphasis on drug trafficking

HYPOTHESIS

H01: The government and the NCB are in charge of controlling the role of drug traffickers, as well as their operating methods, infrastructural facilities, mode of operation, and the destinations to which they carry drugs.

H02: Methods of operation utilized by those involved in the drug trade.

H03: The government of India does not have the political will or the drive to regulate the illegal organized criminal gangs and syndicates.

H04: The functioning of the executive branch is hindered when the court does not apply the laws consistently.

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

SCOPE OF STUDY

The current investigation, insofar as it pertains to the inclusion of drug traffickers, has been broadened beyond the members of organized crime who were mostly restricted to the geographical limits of India. This was done in order to ensure that the most accurate results are obtained. In order to make this study more fruitful and meaningful, suggestive inputs from various respondents belonging to other categories have been taken. These respondents include members of law enforcement agencies, the judicial system, politicians, a cross section of the society, and personnel tackling cases under the NDPS Act. These recommendations have been made into various national as well as international reports.

The findings of this research would be helpful in evaluating the current situation in the Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan.

In order for the study to be successful, it is necessary for law enforcement officials and members of the general public to be made aware of its findings.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The two syllables that make up the word "research" are "re" (a prefix that indicates "again") and "search." The prefix "re" signifies "again," and the syllable "search" implies to examine carefully and attentively, to try and see whether it works, or to test. When taken as a whole, they constitute something that conveys a cautious, methodical, and understanding inspection and examination in some field of knowledge, which is accepted in order to construct realities or standards.

The term "research" refers to a structured inquiry that makes use of a good logical philosophy to address problems and provide new information that is generally relevant. Logical processes include consciously seeing, ordering, and translating information, among other things.

One definition of research is "the pursuit of knowledge," while another describes it as "any methodical investigation aimed at constructing certainties." In the same way that speaking alludes to a search for information, research also does. One further definition of research describes it as "a rational and methodical hunt for information that is pertinent to a particular topic."

Research Design

Both descriptive and exploratory research designs are utilized in the carrying out of this study. A descriptive research design is one that focuses on characterizing the qualities of a certain individual or group in a given circumstance. The objective of this design is to either describe the phenomenon that is being studied or to offer a picture of the phenomenon. On the other hand, the purpose of an exploratory research design is to determine the frequency with which something occurs or its association with something. This study will focus on the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) west Zone Unit's efforts to combat drug trafficking in north-west India during the years (calendar years) 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004. The exploratory component of the research, on the other hand, will look into the causes for drug

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

trafficking, as well as operational tactics, trends, and so on. Despite the fact that the primary focus of this work is on the five-year span from 2000 to 2004, the researcher who wrote this thesis has, on occasion, made use of more current information and developments, despite the fact that the focus of this work is largely on the period from 2000 to 2004.

Sample Design

The state of Rajasthan in west India, more specifically the hanumangarh area, will serve as the focus of the investigation. These states were selected due to the volume of drug trafficking that occurs in their respective jurisdictions.

In this particular study, the Non Probability sampling type was utilized, and the Purposive sample technique was utilized to obtain data from the respondents. Both of these types of sampling were employed in conjunction with one another. The drug traffickers who were apprehended by the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the west Zone Unit, and the Regional Intelligence Unit (RIU) at Hanumangarh district throughout the last five years, i.e. 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004, in connection with the seizure of heroin, a narcotics drug, served as the sample for the study. 400 individuals have been detained by the NCB for various drug-related offenses, including those involving heroin, ganja, hashish, and psychotropic drugs. There have been a total of 221 arrests made only in relation with the heroin investigation.

RESEARCH TOOL

The researcher gathered both qualitative and quantitative data in order to investigate the reality of the trends in illegal drug trafficking as well as the function that drug traffickers play in the industry. The qualitative information was gathered by conducting in-depth interviews with 400 drug traffickers using a detailed interview schedule that included both open-ended and closed-ended questions.

DATA COLLECTION

Through the use of a structured interview schedule, the primary source of qualitative data was acquired from four hundred drug traffickers who are currently serving time in jail. This includes both under-trial inmates and convicted convicts. The researcher primarily attempted to use this approach to investigate the personal profiles of drug traffickers, the roles played by drug traffickers, their methods of operation, their operational tactics, the infrastructural facilities they utilized, the routes that drug traffickers took, the destinations of the drugs they trafficked, trends, and so on. Since the researcher has worked at the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), West Zone Unit in Jaipur as an Intelligence officer, the researcher has had the chance to carefully observe drug traffickers and record their voluntary comments, as well as document seizures, arrests, and other relevant events. This documented job experience offered a wealth of facts and data pertaining to the drug trade. The National Crime Bureau (NCB), the west Zone office record, and the NCB annual report all served as secondary sources for the qualitative data that were collected. The researcher used this

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

information to compile a criminal profile of drug traffickers as well as information on drug seizures, including the names of those detained, the types of agencies that made seizures, the total quantity of narcotics drugs seized, and so on. The researcher consulted a variety of departmental seizure details, the NDPS act, books, magazines, and articles based on drug trafficking in general that were sandwiched between the Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent. India and its neighboring countries, particularly South East Asia, and the movements in drug trafficking both in the world and in India helped in crystallizing presentation of the phenomenon..

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Following the coding and categorization of all of the replies according to the responses, tables were constructed, and values were derived for the pertinent questions in order to prepare for the subsequent analysis. In addition, the gathered and collected data were subjected to suitable statistical procedures through the use of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, and the results and discussion were presented through the use of tables, graphs, pie charts, and other kinds of graphical representation. This offers a historical perspective on the distribution of illegal drugs. It provides an explanation of the outcomes of the data analysis, as well as a commentary, based on the data that was collected and analyzed.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The illegal trafficking of drugs is, by its very definition, more of a worldwide issue than a national one. As a result, any effort that is serious to make to combat this threat ought, ideally, to entail the collaboration of states on a variety of levels. Unfortunately, the SAARC Convention against Drug-Trafficking, which was a positive step in the right direction, has not been put into practice and is merely a piece of paper. At both the interregional and the global levels, we need to put into place conventions that are analogous to one another but more effective. Today, the trafficking of drugs has become a national problem, and when it is investigated, it takes on the character of an international transit. As long as a nation allows drug trafficking to be profitable, it will continue to be successful. Depending on the magnitude, breadth, and scope of the drug trade, it is necessary to combat it with a nuanced combination of toughening criminal laws, beefing up the criminal justice system, instituting a national and state level co-coordinator mechanism, and involving the general public and the media in the control effect. Even if law enforcement is highly effective, it is not enough to provide public safety on its own; there must also be a robust political commitment, which necessitates the elimination of criminals and those who sympathize with them from positions of elective public office. It is vital that by strict legislative and enforcement action, the flow of money to drug trafficking groups be dried up. The acquisition of money power is the sine qua non of drug trafficking, hence it is essential that this flow of money be dried up. The operation of criminal justice institutions reveals the fundamental limitations that are present in democratic polities, and these limitations can often be problematic. In spite of everyone's best efforts, it is

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

likely that drug trafficking will spread into the international arena. This could take the form of the prompt extradition of wanted criminals, the deportation of undesirable aliens, mutual legal assistance in investigations and prosecutions, or the prompt execution of Red Corner Notices issued by Interpol. In addition, the members of the international community need to put their heads together in order to unify extradition and deportation rules and to reduce the scope of the 'political offence' provision that is included in extradition legislation as well as the Interpol charter. The battle against drug trafficking is a challenging endeavor, but with increased public awareness, growing official concern, and the mutually dependent interests of the worldwide community, it is unquestionably something that can be efficiently handled.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ketan Patil (2015)" Drug Trafficking: A Growing Problem for India"Asian Journal of Forensic Sciences 2022, Vol. 1 (1) 34-41
- Dr. Janaki M C (2018)"Drug Trafficking – A Analytical Study" Indian Social Science Journal ISSN - 2319 - 3468
- *Ikenna Daniel Molobe(2017)"*The prevalence of drug use and illicit trafficking: A descriptive cross sectional study of irregular migrant returnees in Nigeria" January 2021 DOI:10.1016/j.jmh.2021.100034
- *Jeeva Niriella(2017)"*Effective Measures in Eliminating Illicit Drug Using and Trafficking: Sri Lankan Experience" DOI: 10.7763/IPEDR. 2012. V54. 53
- *Endeh Suhartini(2019)*" Prevention And Eradication Of Drug Trafficking In Indonesia" Volume 2, Issue 2, Nov 2018, PP 100-117 ISSN 2549-4910 (online) & ISSN 2579-5279 (print)
- Merrill Charles Singer (2018)" Drugs and development: The global impact of drug use and trafficking on social and economic development" January 2009 The International journal on drug policy 19(6):467-78
- Salawati Mat Basir(2019)" Analysis of Drug Trafficking and Insurgency Correlation: Case Study of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Region" September 2016 Asian Social Science 12(10):35-41
- Huan Gao .(2019)" Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking in Asia" Handbook of Asian Criminology (pp.115-127)
- A.R. Neligan (2018) Crime and Public Policy: An Economic Approach. Boston: Little, Brown and Company
- Prafullah Padhya Practical drug enforcement-Procedures and administration. New York: Elsevier.
- Guizado and Restrepo (2017) Are the wages of sin $30.00/hour?: Economic aspects of street level drug dealing. Crime and Delinquency, 38, 477-491.
- May and Hough (2016) Drugs and Afghanistan. Drugs Education: Prevention and Policy, 8(1), 1-16.
- Williams (2017) Crossing the Rubicon: Youth transitions, poverty, drugs and social exclusion. International Journal of Drug Policy, 13, 27–38.

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University
Estd. in 2008
''बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ''

- Chin (2007) The cocaine body-packer syndrome: diagnosis and treatment. JAMA, 250, 1417–1420
- Hales and Hobbs (2010) Ecstasy in the city: Synthetic drug markets in Europe-The outcomes of a field research. Crime, Law & Social Change, 44, 1– 18.doi:10.1007/ s10611-006-9014-8
- Adalfet. al. (2017) The Synthetic Drug Market in Turin. In Gruppo Abele (Ed.), Synthetic Drugs Trafficking in Three European Cities: Major Trends and Involvement of Organized Crime. Turin, Turin: Gruppo Abele.
- Okundaye et. al.(2019) Illegal dealings: The impact of low-level police enforcement on drug markets. European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research.9, 137–162.
- Herber (2019) The Effective Control of an Illicit Market in Heroin. Lexington: Mass.
- Badrul Hassan (2016)The inside dope: Cocaine, condoms, and computed tomography. Abdominal Imaging, 20, 339–340
- Denny F. Pace and Jimmie C. Varieties of Drug Trafficking Organizations: A Typology of Cases Prosecuted in New York City. Journal of Drug Issues 28(4), 1005-1026.
- Robert G Caldwell , Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. Allahabad, India: Ashoka Law House.
- N.N. Vohra (2016) The rise and decline of hard drugs, drug markets, and violence in inner-city New York. In A. Blumstein and J. Wallman (Eds.), The crime drop in America (pp. 164–206). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in and Use of, Prepared Opium (1925).
- Aparna Srivastava, Role of Police in a Changing Society (APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi 1999).
- Dibyajyoti De, Guide to the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2nd ed. 2009).
- Drugs of Abuse, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Justice (2005).
- Frank Shanty, The Nexus: International Terrorism and Drug Trafficking from Afghanistan (Pentagon Press, New Delhi, 1st edn., 2012)
- Paul and Rao, 2002 Drugs Addiction and Prevention (Rataw Publication, Jaipur and New Delhi 1997).
- Nanjapa, 2011, The Chinese Connection: Cross-border Drug Trafficking between Myanmar and China (The United States, Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, 2007).
- R. Thilagaraj and S. Karthikeyan, Drug Abuse and Trafficking (MJP) Publishers, Chennai, 2015).
- Prafullah Padhya(2016), Drug Trade Dynamics in India (Max Planck Institute of International Criminal Law, Germany and RAND, USA, 2004)
- F. Lamond Tullis (2015) Drug Culture in India: A Street Ethnographic Study of Heroin Addiction in Bombay (Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1999)
- Kim A Wagner,(2015), Narco Trafficking: Emerging Threats and Challenges (Gyan Publication House, New Delhi, 2012).